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10/731,054

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Doug Brems

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EXAMINER

LEE, JOHN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/731,054

**Applicant(s)**

BREMS ET AL.

**Examiner**

JOHN J. LEE

**Art Unit**

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments/Amendment*

1. Applicant's arguments/amendments received on June 12, 2007 have been carefully considered but they are not persuasive because the teaching of all the cited reference reads on all the rejected and amended claims as set forth in the pervious rejection. Therefore, the finality of this Office Action is deemed proper.

Contrary to the assertions at pages 11 - 15 of the Arguments, claims 1, 10, and 17 are not patentable.

During examination, the USPTO must give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation.

Re claims 1, 10, and 17: Applicant argues that the combination of teaching of Yamamoto et al. (US 2004/0198437) and Lee et al. (US 2001/0049296) do not teach the claimed invention "at least one external key capable of being activated for selecting a directory of call recipients and for selecting one of the call recipients". However, The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion that the combination of teaching of Yamamoto and Lee do not teach the claimed invention. Contrary to Applicant's assertion, the Examiner is of the opinion that Yamamoto teaches that capable of being activated for selecting a directory of call recipients (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) and for selecting one of the call recipients (secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for

Art Unit: 2618

telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state) as see (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7), regarding the claimed limitation. Furthermore, Lee also teaches when the closed cover state, a signal transmission for a telephone call is performed by pressing a SEND key (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) arranged on the front keypad after inputting a telephone number by the keys provided on the front surface of the cover (as see pages 3, paragraphs 50 and Fig. 3A). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto's system as taught by Lee, provide the motivation to improve mobile service function for user convenience as the cover is initially closed in mobile device.

Applicant's attention is directed to the rejection below for the reasons as to why this limitation is not patentable.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 2, 4, 11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s)

Art Unit: 2618

contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In this case, regarding the claims 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, the newly added subject matters “rotates about an axis perpendicular to the first plane and the second plane while maintaining a parallel relationship with the first housing portion”, “the speaker located adjacent to the microphone when the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position” and “activating the at least one external key for selecting a first directory of all call recipients and a second directory of call recipients capable of receiving single-duplex calls” are not properly described in the specification as filed on 08 December 2003.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 22, and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto et al. (US 2004/0198437) in view of Lee et al. (US 2001/0049296).

Regarding **claim 1**, Yamamoto discloses that a wireless communication device (Fig. 2). Yamamoto teaches that a first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2) having a first

exterior surface (200A in Fig 2C) (pages 3, paragraphs 45 and Fig. 2, where teaches a mobile telephone has a first housing portion with a first exterior surface). Yamamoto teaches that a second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C) having a second exterior surface (100A in Fig. 2C) (pages 3, paragraphs 44 and Fig. 2, where teaches a mobile telephone has a second housing portion (front-side unit) with a second exterior surface), the second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C) capable of being arranged in a first closed position (restrict or closed state, Fig. 1B) relative to the first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2) (pages 4, paragraphs 62 and Fig. 1B, where teaches the front housing being arranged in a closed state relative to the back side housing unit) and in a second open position (Fig. 3C) relative to the first housing portion (the back side housing unit, 200 in Fig. 2) (pages 4, paragraphs 62 and Fig. 1B, where teaches the front housing being arranged in a opened state relative to the back side housing unit). Yamamoto teaches that a transceiver (204 in Fig. 6) situated within one of the first and second housing portions (Fig. 6 and paragraphs 55 – 57, where teaches the transceiver (RF circuit) connected with antenna (203) within the back side (first housing portion) housing unit), the transceiver (204 in Fig. 6) coupled to an antenna (203 in Fig. 6) for transmitting and receiving radio frequency signals (Fig. 6 and paragraphs 55 – 57, where teaches the transceiver (RF circuit) has a receiving circuit and transmitting circuit and coupled to antenna (203) for transmitting and receiving radio frequency signals). Yamamoto teaches that at least one external key (102 in Fig. 2C) situated on one of the first and second exterior surfaces (Fig. 2 and paragraphs 38, where teaches the external key located on the second housing portion (front housing unit)), the at least one external key (102 in Fig. 2C) capable of being activated (secondary

operation for telephone function such call receiving and initiating call by depressed the key as the closed position state) that by a user when the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for defining a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state). Yamamoto teaches that capable of being activated for selecting a directory of call recipients (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) and for selecting one of the call recipients (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state).

Yamamoto does not exactly disclose the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for defining a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient”. However, Lee supportly teaches the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for selecting a directory of call recipients and selecting a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient” (pages 3, paragraphs 50 and Fig. 3A, where teaches when the closed cover state, a signal transmission for a telephone call is performed by pressing a SEND key (the multi-state key (102) performs

Art Unit: 2618

activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) arranged on the front keypad after inputting a telephone number by the keys provided on the front surface of the cover). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto's system as taught by Lee, provide the motivation to improve mobile service function for user convenience as the cover is initially closed in mobile device.

Regarding **claim 3**, Yamamoto teaches that the first housing portion includes an exterior bottom surface with a microphone (202 in Fig. 6) capable of receiving acoustic signals (audio signal) when the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position (Fig. 6 and pages 4, paragraphs 54 – 55, where teaches the first interior of main housing has a microphone for receiving audio signals as the closed state (Fig. 1B teaches the microphone still can receive the audio signal even though the phone is closed state).

Regarding **claims 6 and 13**, Yamamoto teaches that the at least one external key is a single multi-state key (Fig. 6, pages 2, paragraphs 38 and pages 5, paragraphs 67, where teaches front side housing has external key/keys and a key for performing as like SEND key that operates outgoing calling and receiving incoming calls and a four direction operation key (up, down, left, right) for supporting the operation key, as the SEND (operation key) for searching and selecting a directory of calling party).

Regarding **claims 8 and 15**, Yamamoto and Lee teach all the limitation as discussed in claims 1 and 6.



Regarding **claim 10**, Yamamoto discloses that a wireless communication device (Fig. 2). Yamamoto teaches that a first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2) having a first exterior surface (200A in Fig 2C) (pages 3, paragraphs 45 and Fig. 2, where teaches a mobile telephone has a first housing portion with a first exterior surface). Yamamoto teaches that a second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C) having a second exterior surface (100A in Fig. 2C) (pages 3, paragraphs 44 and Fig. 2, where teaches a mobile telephone has a second housing portion (front-side unit) with a second exterior surface), the second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C) capable of being arranged in at least two different positions (closed and open state in Fig. 2) relative to the first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2C) (pages 4, paragraphs 62 and Fig. 3, where teaches the front housing being arranged in a closed state and open state relative to the back side housing unit) including a first position (closed or open state) and a second position (open or closed state) such that when the second housing portion (100 in Fig. 2C) is arranged in the first position (arranged closed or open state), a first dimension (dimension of closed state) of the wireless communication device (Fig. 2) is smaller than a corresponding dimension (dimension of open state) of the wireless communication device (Fig. 2) when the second housing (100 in Fig. 2C) portion is arranged in the second position (open state) (Fig. 2, 3 and pages 4, paragraphs 62 – 63, where teaches the dimension of wireless device as closed state is smaller than the dimension of the wireless device as open state).

Yamamoto teaches that a transceiver (204 in Fig. 6) situated within one of the first and second housing portions (Fig. 6 and paragraphs 55 – 57, where teaches the transceiver (RF circuit) connected with antenna (203) within the back side (first housing portion)

Art Unit: 2618

housing unit), the transceiver (204 in Fig. 6) coupled to an antenna (203 in Fig. 6) for transmitting and receiving radio frequency signals (Fig. 6 and paragraphs 55 – 57, where teaches the transceiver (RF circuit) has a receiving circuit and transmitting circuit and coupled to antenna (203) for transmitting and receiving radio frequency signals).

Yamamoto teaches that at least one external key (102 in Fig. 2C) situated on one of the first and second exterior surfaces (Fig. 2 and paragraphs 38, where teaches the external key located on the second housing portion (front housing unit)), the at least one external key (102 in Fig. 2C) capable of being activated (secondary operation for telephone function such call receiving and initiating call by depressed the key as the closed position state) by a user when the second housing portion is arranged in the first position (closed position) for defining a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state). Yamamoto teaches that capable of being activated for selecting a directory of call recipients (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) and for selecting one of the call recipients (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving,

initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state).

Yamamoto does not exactly disclose the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for defining a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient”. However, Lee supportly teaches the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for selecting a directory of call recipients and selecting a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient” (pages 3, paragraphs 50 and Fig. 3A, where teaches when the closed cover state, a signal transmission for a telephone call is performed by pressing a SEND key (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) arranged on the front keypad after inputting a telephone number by the keys provided on the front surface of the cover). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto’s system as taught by Lee, provide the motivation to improve mobile service function for user convenience as the cover is initially closed in mobile device.

Regarding **claim 17**, Yamamoto discloses that a method for operating a wireless communication device (Fig. 2) including a first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2) and a second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C), the second housing portion (100 in Fig 2C) capable of being arranged in a first closed position (Fig. 1B) relative to the first housing portion (200 in Fig. 2) and in a second open position (Fig. 3C) relative to the first housing

Art Unit: 2618

portion (200 in Fig. 2) (pages 4, paragraphs 62 and Fig. 3, where teaches the front housing being arranged in a closed state and open state relative to the back side housing unit). Yamamoto teaches that enabling for activation (secondary operation for telephone function such call receiving and initiating call by depressed the key as the closed position state) at least one external key (102 in Fig. 2C) situated a first exterior surface (200A in Fig. 2C) of one of the first (200 in Fig 2C) and second housing (100 in Fig 2C) portions (Fig. 2 and paragraphs 38, where teaches the external key located on the second housing portion (front housing unit)) when the second housing portion (100 in Fig. 2C) is arranged in the first closed position (200 in Fig. 2C) (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state). Yamamoto teaches that capable of being activated for selecting a directory of call recipients (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) and for selecting one of the call recipients (pages 5, paragraphs 67-68, and 74 and Fig. 7, where teaches secondary operation key performs as the main operation key for telephone function such that call receiving, initiating call and describing a initiating and incoming call on the display section by depressed the key as the closed position state).

Yamamoto does not exactly disclose the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for defining a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient”. However, Lee supportly teaches the limitation “the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position for selecting a directory of call recipients and selecting a call recipient and for initiating a call to the call recipient” (pages 3, paragraphs 50 and Fig. 3A, where teaches when the closed cover state, a signal transmission for a telephone call is performed by pressing a SEND key (the multi-state key (102) performs activating for selecting a directory (incoming call directory by depressing the key) and selecting a call recipient by using operation (up, down, left, and right) between the recipients and selection by depressing the key, such that SEND key) arranged on the front keypad after inputting a telephone number by the keys provided on the front surface of the cover). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto’s system as taught by Lee, provide the motivation to improve mobile service function for user convenience as the cover is initially closed in mobile device.

Regarding **claim 22**, Yamamoto teaches that the at least one external key is a single multi-key, and the method further comprising receiving input signals via the single multi-state key (Fig. 6, pages 2, paragraphs 38 and pages 5, paragraphs 67, where teaches front side housing has external key/keys and a key for performing as like SEND key that operates outgoing calling and receiving incoming calls and a four direction operation key (up, down, left, right) for supporting the operation key, as the SEND (operation key) for searching and selecting a directory of calling party).

Regarding **claim 24**, Yamamoto and Lee teach all the limitation as discussed in claims 1 and 22.

6. **Claims 7, 9, 14, 19, and 23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto in view of Lee and in further view of Lonka (US 6,308,084).

Regarding **claims 7 and 14**, Yamamoto teaches that the wireless communication device (Fig. 1) is capable of sending and receiving (incoming and outgoing call) for full-duplex calls (standard mode) when second housing portion (performing external SEND key) is arranged in the closed position (Fig. 6, pages 2, paragraphs 38 and pages 5, paragraphs 67, where teaches front side housing has external key/keys and a key for performing as like SEND key that operates outgoing calling and receiving incoming calls and a four direction operation key (up, down, left, right) for supporting the operation key, as the SEND (operation key) for searching and selecting a directory of calling party).

Yamamoto and Lee do not specifically disclose the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call”. However, Lonka teaches the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call” (Fig. 3 and column 2, lines 59 – column 3, lines 2, where teaches the mobile telephone comprises a duplex switch for a duplex communication call). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto and Lee systems as taught by Lonka, provide the motivation to improve mobile communication adaptability in mobile device.

Art Unit: 2618

Regarding **claim 9**, Yamamoto and Lee do not specifically disclose the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call”. However, Lonka teaches the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call” (Fig. 3 and column 2, lines 59 – column 3, lines 2, where teaches the mobile telephone comprises a duplex switch for a duplex communication call). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto and Lee systems as taught by Lonka, provide the motivation to improve mobile communication adaptability in mobile device.

Regarding **claim 19**, Yamamoto and Lee do not specifically disclose the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call”. However, Lonka teaches the limitation “the call is a single-duplex communication call” (Fig. 3 and column 2, lines 59 – column 3, lines 2, where teaches the mobile telephone comprises a duplex switch for a duplex communication call). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto and Lee systems as taught by Lonka, provide the motivation to improve mobile communication adaptability in mobile device.

Regarding **claim 23**, Yamamoto teaches that the wireless communication device (Fig. 1) is capable of sending and receiving (incoming and outgoing call) for full-duplex calls (standard mode) when second housing portion (performing external SEND key) is arranged in the closed position, and the method further comprising sending and receiving using full-duplex calls when the second housing portion is arranged in the closed position (Fig. 6, pages 2, paragraphs 38 and pages 5, paragraphs 67, where teaches front side

Art Unit: 2618

housing has external key/keys and a key for performing as like SEND key that operates outgoing calling and receiving incoming calls and a four direction operation key (up, down, left, right) for supporting the operation key, as the SEND (operation key) for searching and selecting a directory of calling party).

Yamamoto and Lee do not specifically disclose the limitation "the call is a single-duplex communication call". However, Lonka teaches the limitation "the call is a single-duplex communication call" (Fig. 3 and column 2, lines 59 – column 3, lines 2, where teaches the mobile telephone comprises a duplex switch for a duplex communication call). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yamamoto and Lee systems as taught by Lonka, provide the motivation to improve mobile communication adaptability in mobile device.

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the



Art Unit: 2618

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
Or P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria VA 22313

or faxed (571) 273-8300, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or: (703) 308-6606 (for informal or draft communications, please label


"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to USPTO Headquarters,  
Alexandria, VA.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **John J. Lee** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7880**. He can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays from 8:30am-5:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Edward Urban**, can be reached on **(571) 272-7899**. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

J.L  
August 18, 2007

John J Lee

  
**EDWARD F. URBAN**  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600